

LIBRARY OF THE
MAR 12 1957
L. 10
8. 4

A BIMONTHLY PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF BEETLES

The Coleopterists' Bulletin

Volume X

August, 1956

No. 4

Published bimonthly beginning with February by the DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY, SAINT JOHN FISHER COLLEGE, Rochester 18, New York. Terms of subscription: \$4.00 per year, both domestic and foreign, payable in advance. Back numbers are available.

The general policies of The Coleopterists' Bulletin are determined on the recommendation of the following Advisory Board: Dr. Ross H. Arnett, Jr., Head, Department of Biology, St. John Fisher College; Dr. Henry Dietrich, Professor of Entomology, Cornell University; Dr. J. Gordon Edwards, Professor of Entomology, San Jose State College; Dr. Eugene J. Gerberg, Insect Control and Research, Inc., Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Melville H. Hatch, Professor of Zoology, University of Washington, and Mr. George B. Vogt, Entomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Edited by Ross H. Arnett, Jr.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A MONOGRAPH OF THE OEDEMERIDAE 10. TWO NEW SPECIES OF OXACIS LECONTE AND THE REDISCRPTION OF AN ADDITIONAL SPECIES¹

By ROSS H. ARNETT, JR.²

Oxaxis championi, new species

The evident sub-lateral pale stripe is the most characteristic feature of this variable species. The head and pronotum are pale. The elytra vary from fuscus or reddish to nearly piceous, always with pale sutural stripes.

Oxaxis cana var β ($=O. sericea$ Dug., *nomenda nudum*, not Horn 1870).

Champion, 1890. Biol. Centr.—America, Col., 4(2): 160.

Holotype: Male, Brownsville, Texas, July 15, 1947 (B. Valentine)
[Deposited in the U. S. National Museum collection.]

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIES.—Head moderate in length; surface coarsely punctate, punctures set close together, area between shiny but micro-rugose. Antennae with each segment three and one-half times as long as broad, second segment about one-half as long the third segment. Eyes oval, emarginate near point of insertion of antennae; set farther apart than their width at dorsal view. Mandibles moderate, apices subacute. Maxillary palpi with the apical segment cultriform, widest at basal one-fourth, sides converging to apex.

Prothorax considerably longer than wide, sides nearly parallel, with widest portion sub-apical. Surface with punctuation similar to the head. Sternum of thorax smooth to sub-rugose. Legs normal for the genus, claws simple. Elytra coarsely rugose.

Abdomen with the ventral surface rugose punctate.

Pubescence moderate in length and density, white.

Color piceous-brown to fuscus with pale yellowish or testaceous markings; head pale with some piceous staining on front, rarely entirely piceous; notum pale, immaculate, varying to a central piceous stripe and a lateral spot on each side;

¹The previous part of this series was published in this volume, pp. 21-25.

²Department of Biology, St. John Fisher College, Rochester, N. Y.

elytra always with pale sutural and submarginal stripe, remainder varying from piceous-brown to pale fuscus or reddish-orange; abdomen and legs variable, pale to piceous.

Length: 8-12mm.

Male genitalia: no distinguishing specific features.

Biology: Collected on willow flowers at Mercedes, Texas, and in Willow-Cottonwood area in Kansas.

DISTRIBUTION.—This species has an extensive range throughout southern and western Texas, part of Kansas, west into southern Arizona (not known from New Mexico) south into Mexico in Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Nayarit, San Luis Potosi, Jalisco, Colima, Vera Cruz, and Tabasco.

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—(All designated as Paratypes). 130: TEXAS: Brownsville, 18; New Braunfels, 2; Burkburnett, Red River, Wichita Co., 3; Victoria, 1; Presidio, 9; Mercedes, 7; Kerrville, 1; Jackson Co., 1; San Benito, 2; Hidalgo Co., 1; no further data, 3; KANSAS: Kendall, Kearny Co., 1; Madison, 1; ARIZONA: Baboquivari Canyon, W. side of Baboquivari Mts., Pima Co., 2; Sonoita River, Patagonia, Santa Cruz Co., 1; St. Xavier Mesa, Tucson, 1; MEXICO: no further data, 1; SONORA: Sta. Rosa Ranch, N. Navojoa, 1; Minas Nuevas, 5; Navajoa, 1; CHIHUAHUA: 25 mi. s.w. Camargo, 3; COAHUILA: Metamoros, 4; NUEVO LEON: Vallecillo, 2; Linares, 1; TAMAULIPAS: Victoria, 8; 22 mi. n. El Limon, 1; NAYARIT: Puerta de la Lima, 1; San Blas, 2; Tepic, 2; SAN LUIS POTOSI: Valles, 1; El Banito, 5; Tamazunchale, 1; El Salto, 1; JALISCO: Guadalajara, 22; 1 mi. s.w. La Resolana, 1; Lake Chapala, 2; COLIMA: Armeria, 4; Vulcan, 3; VERA CRUZ: Los Cocos, 1, Tolome, 1; TABASCO: Ocotlan, 2.

***Oxacis barbara*, new species**

Oxacis (Oxacis) floridana Arnett, 1951 (not Horn, 1896).

American Midl. Nat., **45**: 312.

Upon reexamination of the type of *Oxacis floridana* Horn it became apparent that the bifid apices of the mandibles have previously been overlooked, and that Horn's species should be referred to the genus *Oxycopis* Arnett. This will be treated further in another paper.

The species described as *Oxacis floridana* by myself, referred to above is hereby designated as a new species and named after my daughter, Barbara. The male specimen (Lucedale, Mississippi, May 12, 1929, H. Dietrich) upon which the description in 1951 was based is hereby designated as the Holotype of the species. The remainder of the same series from which the type was designated are designated as Paratypes. The type and some of the paratypes are deposited in the Cornell University collection.

DISTRIBUTION.—This species is now known from Mississippi and Texas, and probably occurs well into Mexico because it has been intercepted at the Brownsville port on many occasions.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED.—100: TEXAS: Burkburnett, Red River. Wichita Co., 61; Brownsville, 34; San Benito 5.

Oxaxis trimaculata Champion

Oxaxis trimaculata Champion, 1890. Biol. Centr.-Americana, Col., 4 (2): 161, pl. 7, fig. 20.

Oxaxis cana Arnett, 1951 (part), not LeConte, 1854.

Thorax orange-red with distinctly marked central piceous stripe, and a piceous patch on each side; elytra with or without pale marginal stripe, orange with base stained with piceous to entirely piceous; mandibles large, recurved; base of femora orange.

TYPE: Pinos Altos, Chihuahua, Mexico [British Museum (Natural History)].

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIES.—Head elongate, longer than broad, 2.5: 1.5 including mandibles; punctures large, distinct, area between smooth, about equal to, or less than width of punctures. Antennae with each segment three and one-half times as long as broad, second segment one-half the length of the third. Eyes large, oval, outline truncate near insertion of antennae, set farther apart than width of eyes at dorsal view. Mandibles usually long, curved downward, length of mandible 2.75 to head 6.75; apices acute to blunt at apice. Maxillary palpi with the apical segment cultriform, sides parallel, widest at basal one-third.

Thorax as long as wide; surface with large, distinct punctures set closer together than width of punctures; area between micro-rugose. Pronotum broad at anterior half, sharply constricted posteriorly; apex emarginate, surface without impressions. Thoracic sternum smooth. Legs normal for the genus, claws not toothed at base. Elytra with surface rugose punctate, elongate, sides parallel.

Abdomen rugose-punctate beneath.

Pubescence moderate in length and density, recumbent, white.

Color orange with piceous markings; head orange, with variable central piceous staining; eyes, antennae, palpi, and tips of mandibles black; pronotum orange with a central piceous stripe and a patch of piceous staining on each side; mesosternum orange, base of femora orange, color of elytra varies from orange with basal piceous staining to entirely piceous; remainder of body piceous.

Male genitalia with no distinguishing specific features.

Length: 7-12 mm.

Biology: collected in willow-cottonwood areas.

DISTRIBUTION.—This species ranges from southern California east through southern Arizona, southern Texas, with a few specimens known from Arkansas and Alabama, south into Mexico through Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz, Guerrero, and Oaxaca, with a few specimens known from Guatemala.

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—106: ALABAMA: Tuscaloosa, 2; ARKANSAS: Hope, 2; TEXAS: Burkburnett, Wichita Co., 13; Rio Grand, Brewster Co., 1; Hot Springs, Brewster Co., 7; Sherman, Grayson Co., 1; Christoval, Tom Green Co., 1; San Antonio, 3; Davis Mts., 2; Brownsville, 1; Devil's River, 1; Lozier Canyon, Terrell Co., 4; ARIZONA: Yavapai Co., 1; Almo Canyon, Ajo Canyon, Pima Co., 7; Sabino Canyon, Pima Co., 1; San Pedro River, s. of Herford, Cochise Co., 1; Calabasas Canyon, e. slope Tumacacori Mts., Santa Cruz Co., 1; w. side Roosevelt Reservoir, Salt River, Maricopa Co., 1; Wickenburg, 1; CALIFORNIA: Palm Springs, Riverside Co., 2; Ivanpah, San Bernardino Co., 1; Upland, 1; MEXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA: Purissima, 2; San Bartolo, 1; Venancio, 2; San Ignacio, 1; Trunio, 1; Catavina, 1; Miraflores, 5; San Fernando, 6; SONORA: Hermosillo, 1; Minas Nuevas, 5; Desemboque, 1; Tamazunchale, 2; CHIHUAHUA: Camargo, 1; Delicias, 1; Chihuahua, 2; NUEVO LEON: Monterrey, 2; TAMAULIPAS: Victoria, 4; SAN LUIS POTOSI: Llera, 2; El Banito, 1; TAMAZUNCHALE: 3; VERA CRUZ: La Gloria, 1; GUERRERO: Mexicala, 1; OAXACA: Tehuantepec, 1; Salina Cruz, 1; GUATEMALA: Varied-adres, 1; Sacapulas, 1.

NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS

Beginning with Volume 11, the Coleopterists' Bulletin will be published quarterly, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter (March, June, September, and December). This is necessary for two reasons: 1) longer papers have been submitted with regularity, so that more space is needed, and 2) it is difficult to keep on a bimonthly schedule and keep a balanced issue.

Also beginning with Volume 11, the subscription price will be increased to \$5.00 per volume. This has been necessary because: 1) the low number of subscribers has not given us enough income to prevent a deficit operation; we have always depended upon donations, and 2) the additional income, plus the savings in printing and mailing by going to a quarterly will allow us to substantially increase the number of pages per volume.